

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號九月八日七十八百八千英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887.

日十二月六年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALIAS, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C., George SIMES & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C., BURKE & HENRY, 37, Walbrook, E.C., SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLIS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEI PARIS & Co., 26, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W.M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, F.A. DE CRUZ, Shantou, CHINON & Co., Amoy, N. MOALE, Foshan, HERZOG & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2. Deposits less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3. Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 18 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4. Interest at the rate of 3*½* per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5. Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6. Correspondence as to the business of the Savings' Bank marked "Of Hongkong Savings' Bank" is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$750,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,
Chairman—M. GROVE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—C. D. BOTTOMEY, Esq.
H. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
H. H. F. DAWY, Esq.
E. L. DALBYNTON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKER—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 18, 1887. 383

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS OF GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS previously carried on at Foochow, in the Empire of China, under the Firm of HOKE LEE HONG & Co., by THONG AH HOK and TAN KUNG SING in Partnership, was DISSOLVED on the 6th day of January, 1887, and the Responsibility of the said TAN KUNG SING for any Debt or Liability incurred by the said Firm or Chop terminated on the 6th day of January, 1887.

HOKE LEE & Co.,
Foochow,
Singapore, 17th May, 1887.

WITH Reference to the above, I, TIONG KIM CHING, do hereby notify the Public that the BUSINESS of the HOKE LEE HONG & Co., General STORE-KEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, is now being carried on at Foochow, under the name of TAN KUNG SING, as sole Agent for the said Firm, and that I hold a Power of Attorney from the said TAN KUNG SING as his Agent individually and also as a Partner in the said Firm, to transact all matters connected with the Business of the Firm at Foochow.

TIONG AH HOK,
Hongkong, June 1, 1887. 1947

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY at this Port of Messrs. CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Shanghai, has this Day been Transferred to Mr. ALEXANDER LEVY.

E. JONES HUGHES.

WITH Reference to the above Notice,

I have This Day assumed CHARGE of the BUSINESS at this Port of Messrs. CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Shanghai.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

Hongkong, June 30, 1887. 1240

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the First Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th of August current, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1887.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 8, 1887. 1492

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 8, 1887. 1493

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co.,
Chronometers, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOGLIERI'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, HISTORIC LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, CHRISTODI & Co.'S ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

THE following Testimonial has been received from F. W. CROSS, Esq., Manager, HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED:

I have herewith much pleasure in testifying to the quality of the FIRE BRICKS as made by you at your new works.

In appearance the Brick is light and soft as compared with the ordinary Fire Brick used in the Colony, but this I may say is characteristic of the best English Fire Brick.

After a very severe test I have no hesitation in saying that this Brick is admirably suited to resist any degree of heat that it may be liable to undergo and for all purposes that Fire Bricks are used for.

I am now about to build them into one of my Furnaces and have no doubt of their being able to stand as well as the English Fire Bricks I have been using.

Hongkong, May 23, 1887. 981

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon, Dentist,
FORMERLY APPRENTICED AND LATTELLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DISCOUNT to missionaries and families.

Sole Address—
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 66

NOTICE.

THE MONTSEERRAT LIME JUICE AND CORDIALS.

THE MONTSEERRAT LIME JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 804

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES,
Reprinted from "The China Mail"

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,

and may be had at the Office of

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
and Mr. W. BROWNE.

Price, 50 Cents.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF

HINKS'S PATENT DUPLEX TABLE, BRACKET, and SUSPENSION LAMPS.

MAJON'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE FILMRE RAPIDE

(for which L. C. & Co. are Sole Agents) price \$6.00.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS, from 50 Cents upwards.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

TERAI AND STRAW HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1887. 1478

W. POWELL & Co.

EX-PROMETHEUS.

TENNIS DRESS MATERIALS.

(A NEW DESIGN MATERIAL for AUTUMN WEAR—20s per yard.)

CHILDREN'S TENNIS SHOES, from \$1.00 per pair.

INDIA LONG GLOVES.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.

GENTLEMEN'S Black and Coloured FELT HATS.

HELMBETS and TERAI HATS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, July 26, 1887.

(TELEGRAPH NO. 21)

1398

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and COLLARS.

UNDERVESTS.

PANTS and HALF-HOSE.

BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S FELT, TERAI and STRAW HATS.

UMBRELLAS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Hongkong, April 6, 1887. 044

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TIFFIN at 1 o'clock DINNER at 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

TIFFIN 50 CENTS, DINNEE 75 CENTS.

WINS, SWEETS and MILK LIQUORS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY

To-day's Advertisements.

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship General Order.

Capt. W. von SCHUECKEN.

MANN will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th Inst.

At 1 p.m.

The Steamer has excellent Passengers.

Accommodation is fitted up with Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1502

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The Co.'s Steamship Bayern.

Captains R. SANDER will leave for the above place

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 10th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1501

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship Bayern.

Captain HUNTER, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1498

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer China.

Captain P. HAYE, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1500

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at their rates)

FOR CHEFOO, TIEN-TSIN, NEW-CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.

The Co.'s Steamship Canton.

Captain BRENNER, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1488

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The British Steamer New Guinea.

CAPTAIN WALE, due here on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, will be despatched as above on about the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1497

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Co.'s Steamship Soochow.

HARRIS, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1481

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP BAYERN, FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo from NEW YORK ex s.s. Trade, lies come forward by this Steamer.

OPTIONAL CAROO will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary given before 4 p.m. TO-DAY, the 9th Inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 18th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1503

TO BE LET.

TWO STORED GODDOWNS, between

Messrs. REISS & Co.'s and Messrs.

CARLOWITZ & Co.'s Premises, Duddell Street.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1499

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ORIGINAL

SCRIPT CERTIFICATE NO. 15,

dated 18th July, 1882, for ONE SHARE

in the above Office, standing in the name of

CIEO CHAN HON, of Swatow, has been

LOST, and should therefore not be produced

before the 23rd Instant, a NEW SCRIPT

CERTIFICATE WILL BE ISSUED TO THE

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th Inst.

At 1 p.m.

The Steamer has excellent Passengers.

Accommodation is fitted up with Electric Light and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1502

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Agents,

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 9, 1887. 1500

SHIPPING.

The British steamer Phra Chom Kiao reports: Left Kowai-chang on 3rd August at 10.30 p.m.; and experienced moderate fresh S.S.W. winds to Pulo waya, and thence to Cape Padaran, moderate S.W. winds and equally weather with occasional rain; thence to Hongkong, variable light winds, and fine clear weather, with smooth sea.

The British steamer Hampshire reports:

Left Kobe on the morning of 31st ult.

weather very cloudy till reaching Luschung Islands.

On the 1st instant, strong wind from E.S.E., with very heavy squalls and rain blowing very hard.

Arrived at Hongkong at 11 a.m. yesterday morning, increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 2nd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 2nd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 2nd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 3rd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 3rd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 3rd inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 4th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 4th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 4th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 5th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 5th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 5th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 6th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 6th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 6th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 7th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 7th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 7th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 8th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 8th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 8th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 9th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 9th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 9th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 10th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 10th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 10th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 11th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 11th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 11th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 12th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 12th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 12th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 13th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 13th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 13th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 14th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 14th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 14th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 15th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 15th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 15th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 16th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 16th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 16th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 17th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 17th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 17th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 18th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 18th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 18th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 19th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the afternoon of 19th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the evening of 19th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

On the morning of 20th inst., the wind varying to S. and S.W. and increasing to a heavy gale at midday.

THE CHINA MAIL.

The Ts. 500,000 loan made by the Norman government was, after all, not from a German firm, as previously stated, but from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin.

The Nagasaki Express of Wednesday, 3rd inst., has the following:

The German steamer *Deutschland* arrived from Hongkong on Monday last, with a cargo of coal and sugar—the sugar for this port, and the oil for Corea. After discharging the local cargo, she was taken on the Mien-kihi Co.'s ship for cleaning and painting. She has, we believe, been sold to the Korean Government, subject to delivery at the expiry of her present charter.

The Norwegian steamer *Jacob Christensen*, bound from Kuching to Hongkong, with a full cargo of Miie coal, put in here at noon on Monday last, through stress of weather, and is in harbour at present.

By ten vessels 17,525 tons of coal were exported from Kuching during June, of which 13,663 went to Hongkong, 3,145 to Shanghai and 720 to Swatow.

SUPREME COURT.
IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court.)

Tuesday, August 9.

APPEAL UNDER THE NEW OPIUM ORDINANCE.—The appellant in this case was Ching Koo, the master of a junk on board of which 40-balls of opium were found on the 2nd June, for which no license or permit had been obtained. The magistrate convicted the accused and imposed a fine of \$500 and forfeited the opium. The appellant was arrested by Sergeant Brereton, who became the nominal respondent in this suit.

Mr Brereton, instructed by Mr Wilson, of Messrs. Wotton & Doocan, appeared for the appellant, and the Acting Attorney General, instructed by Mr Johnson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

Mr Brereton said the appeal was from a conviction by Mr Wodehouse, the Police Magistrate, by which the appellant was convicted under section 6 of the recent Opium Ordinance and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, while the 40 balls of Pata Opium found in his possession were confiscated. The facts of the case were shortly these. On the 23rd May, the appellant purchased a chest of Pata opium and took it on board a junk then lying in the Harbour. As was usual under such circumstances he broke up the chest of opium and divided the 40 balls into two lots and put the lots into two separate boxes under lock and key, to ensure him to tow away and to guard against thieves. The opium remained on board the junk until the 10th June, when Sergeant Brereton came aboard and found that he had these lots of opium in his possession. He seized the opium and charged the appellant before the Magistrate and sent him to jail. When the Magistrate came to investigate the case he found the action 11 applied to moving a chest or chest of opium in the Colony and the appellant under section 6 of the Ordinance submitted that section 6 did not apply at all. The opium was purchased and taken possession of previous to the Ordinance coming into operation. He maintained in this place that even assuming that section 6 applied to such cases, it did not affect or apply to the opium in the present case. Moreover, section 6 applied to quantities less than a chest and not to the full contents of a chest.

The Chief Justice.—Then he might have had the opium all over the junk in three or four catties and it would not have mattered if the aggregate amounted to one chest.

Mr Brereton said it was for the prosecution to show they had not applied. The only circumstance in which the penalty could be inflicted was when the officer demanded in writing an account of the opium and of the person imported or refused to furnish an account.

The Acting Chief Justice.—What about the obligation to furnish the superintendent an account of all opium?

Mr Brereton.—There is no penalty attached to this.

The Acting Chief Justice.—But you must read the whole clause together to make it sensible.

Mr Brereton contended that there was a distinction drawn between the mere furnishing the superintendent an account and the refusing to give an account in writing, and that the legislators had either overlooked to attach a penalty to the first clause or had thought as it was only a provision that applied at the commencement of the Ordinance that a penalty was not required.

The Acting Attorney General said it was necessary to make some provision for those who had already opium in their possession when the Ordinance came into force, and therefore section 16 provided that every one having such opium should furnish the Superintendent with an account of it. On the day in which the opium in this case was found the Ordinance had already been 10 days in operation and no account had been given by the appellant. Therefore the Magistrate was perfectly justified in finding that the accused was in possession of opium which previously had been perfectly free, and to carry out that object there were two classes of circumstances to take into account. The first related to all opium transactors having their inception after the passing of the Ordinance or rather when the Ordinance commenced. These cases dealt with cases where opium was purchased and obtained possession of previous to the passing of the Ordinance and the transactions in regard to which were not closed at the time the Ordinance came into force. It would be found that the first 15 sections dealt entirely with cases of opium purchased or taken possession of after the Ordinance came into force. Then they came to section 16, which applied to this case. That section read as follows:

“On the coming into operation of the Ordinance every person having in his possession, custody or control any opium within the Colony or its waters shall furnish to the Superintendent or his agent such opium, and in case of chests the marks and numbers, and the said Superintendent, or his deputy shall be at liberty at any time to enter the premises where such opium is, and to inspect the same, and any person refusing to give such account, or without reasonable cause shown to permit such entry or giving a false or incorrect account shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, in addition to any other penalty which may be recoverable under the terms and conditions of section 4 of this Ordinance.” If any section of the Ordinance applied to this case it was section 16. He submitted however that this case was in no way a breach of that section. He would go back to Section 6, which said:

“No person except the Opium Farmer or the licensed retail dealers shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chest without a certificate of purchase from a Queen except he can show to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—”

(a.) That the said Opium is covered by a certificate of one of the licensees.

(b.) That he has received it under an official export permit. Provided always that it shall be in the absolute discretion of the officer charged with issuing export permits to grant or withhold the same, and that this section shall not apply to samples not exceeding two tads covered by a certificate of the importer.

It did not apply to cases where the accused had purchased and after the Ordinance came into force how could the two subsections have any application in a case like the present? It would be impossible for the persons in possession of the Opium to obtain a certificate from the licensee before the Ordinance came into operation on the 1st June. In the same way he could not obtain an official export permit unless there was a person created by section 5 who was competent to give it. The Opium was purchased on the 23rd May and was removed into the junk where it remained until the 10th June.

The Acting Chief Justice.—You say the opium was on the junk from the 23rd May.

Mr Brereton.—It was found that it was purchased then.

The Acting Chief Justice.—The case does not find anything.

Mr Brereton said the Magistrate in his report stated as follows:—“The legal point is this whether assuming that the Opium had been purchased in a whole case on a day before the commencement of the Opium Ordinance and conveyed to the junk and there opened and repacked in two boxes in accordance with the definition of a chest of opium, the appellant is legally convicted of being in possession of the opium.” If the Magistrate admitted the facts, the Court was “bound to set it them.” The Magistrate said he did not enter into the merits of the truth of the alleged purpose of the Opium or of its value, but he had been convinced, and he convicted the appellant of a breach of section 6.

The Chief Justice.—How can you say the facts are admitted when the Magistrate did not enter into the merits of the contention that the opium was purchased before the Ordinance came into force?

Mr Brereton.—I must recollect that the Magistrate did not say he had not entered into the merits of the case. The plaintiff offered full and ample evidence. It was found, we believe, been sold to the Korean Government, subject to delivery at the expiry of her present charter.

The Notary steamer *Jacob Christensen*, bound from Kuching to Hongkong, with a full cargo of Miie coal, put in here at noon on Monday last, through stress of weather, and is in harbour at present.

By ten vessels 17,525 tons of coal were exported from Kuching during June, of which 13,663 went to Hongkong, 3,145 to Shanghai and 720 to Swatow.

The Chief Justice.—How can you say the facts are admitted when the Magistrate did not enter into the merits of the contention that the opium was purchased before the Ordinance came into force?

Mr Brereton.—I must recollect that the Magistrate did not say he had not entered into the merits of the case.

The Acting Chief Justice.—I wish Mr Wodehouse had decided that point.

Mr Brereton submitted that the Court was bound to say that sufficient evidence had been adduced before the Magistrate as to these facts. But, assuming that the ordinance applied generally to him, he was compelled to put himself from some one else at \$2.50 per ton, and thus makes no profit on the resale—and claims accordingly \$70 as damages for this loss of profit, and also claims \$140 by way of interest on the principal of \$500.

The Acting Chief Justice.—What can you say about the facts as admitted before the Magistrate?

Mr Brereton.—I must recollect that the Magistrate did not say he had not entered into the merits of the case.

The Acting Chief Justice.—I wish Mr Wodehouse had decided that point.

Mr Brereton submitted that the appeal was from a conviction by Mr Wodehouse, the Police Magistrate, by which the appellant was convicted under section 6 of the recent Opium Ordinance and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, while the 40 balls of Pata Opium found in his possession were confiscated. The facts of the case were shortly these. On the 23rd May, the appellant purchased a chest of Pata opium and took it on board a junk then lying in the Harbour. As was usual under such circumstances he broke up the chest of opium and divided the 40 balls into two lots and put the lots into two separate boxes under lock and key, to ensure him to tow away and to guard against thieves. The opium remained on board the junk until the 10th June, when Sergeant Brereton came aboard and found that he had these lots of opium in his possession. He seized the opium and charged the appellant before the Magistrate and sent him to jail. When the Magistrate came to investigate the case he found the action 11 applied to moving a chest or chest of opium in the Colony and the appellant under section 6 of the Ordinance submitted that section 6 did not apply at all. The opium was purchased and taken possession of previous to the Ordinance coming into operation. He maintained in this place that even assuming that section 6 applied to such cases, it did not affect or apply to the opium in the present case. Moreover, section 6 applied to quantities less than a chest and not to the full contents of a chest.

The Chief Justice.—Then he might have had the opium all over the junk in three or four catties and it would not have mattered if the aggregate amounted to one chest.

Mr Brereton said it was for the prosecution to show they had not applied. The only circumstance in which the penalty could be inflicted was when the officer demanded in writing an account of the opium and of the person imported or refused to furnish an account.

The Acting Chief Justice.—What about the obligation to furnish the superintendent an account of all opium?

Mr Brereton.—There is no penalty attached to this.

The Acting Chief Justice.—But you must read the whole clause together to make it sensible.

Mr Brereton contended that there was a distinction drawn between the mere furnishing the superintendent an account and the refusing to give an account in writing, and that the legislators had either overlooked to attach a penalty to the first clause or had thought as it was only a provision that applied at the commencement of the Ordinance that a penalty was not required.

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Mails.

Mails.



Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

The Steamship SAN PABLO will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 20th
August, at 3 p.m.
Connection being made at Yokohama
with steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. on the
day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco \$200.00
To San Francisco and return \$350.00

To Liverpool \$35.00
To London \$40.00

To other European points as proportionate
rate. Special reduced rates granted
Officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service
to obtain such information.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
turning at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be
allowed a discount of 10%.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

Passenger's desirous of insuring their baggage
can do so on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, August 2, 1887. 1450

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 8, 1887. 1463

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, &
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO
LONDON, BAYRE, BORDEAUX,
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August,
at 11 a.m., the Company's Steam-
ship, A.Y.A. Commandant VIGORET, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal place of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 17th August. (Parcels are not to be sent
on board; they must be left at the
Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 5, 1887. 1472

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

Hongkong, August 8, 1887. 1387

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTYC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st of September,
1887, at 4 p.m., the Company's
Steamship BA YERN, Captain SANDER,
will be despatched for
VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and
YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 26th
August, at 3 p.m.

These steamer formerly in the CUNARD
Service, lately received new engines and
boilers, and can maintain a speed at sea
from 13 to 14 knots.

Connection will be made at Yokohama
with steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports, and at Vancouver with San Fran-
cisco by the regular steamers of the
PACIFIC COAST SHIPMANSHIP COMPANY.

The attention of through passengers is
drawn to the fact of the Canadian Pacific
Railway being the best built and most
splendidly equipped line ever constructed
on the American Continent, and specially
adapted for Summer travelling.

Consular Invoices for Goods to United
States points should be made out in quad-
rangle, and addressed to Mr. D. E.
Brown, District Freight Agent, Vancouver,
B.C., and sent to us.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the 26th August.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office
and should be marked to address in full;
and the same will be received by us until
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,
apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 5, 1887. 1471

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Officers will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

A. L. Rowe, Hawaiian brig, Captain J.
Phillips—Wicks & Co.

Ernest N. Morris, British barque,
Captain Geo. Falconer—Melchers & Co.

General Weider, German str. Capt. W.
von Schuchmann—Melchers & Co.

Mosser, British steamer, Captain F. H.
Titze—Russell & Co.

Straatseveen, British steamer, Capt. G.
W. Fenton—Adamson, Bell & Co.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,
TENTH YEAR.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

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